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the repository of such wonderful art and the field of so many years of scholarly research as to call forth such a book. The present work is among the important books and papers on the Acropolis; and it derives additional value from the fact that it is the latest word on the pregnant results of the excavations completed in 1889 and a summing up of the personal studies of the site and the ruins upon it which long occupied the author. Prof. D'Ooge has filled the Greek chair at the University of Michigan for thirty-six years and was Director of the School of Classical Studies at Athens in 1886-7.

The book is designed both for the general reader and for those who wish to make a more minute study of the Acropolis. The interest for most readers is enhanced by the fact that the technical discussions are reserved for the appendixes. A select bibliography is also presented for those who wish to extend their studies. The larger part of the work, however, is for those desiring to peruse the fascinating story of the Acropolis from the ancient days to the present time through all the ages of vicissitude, adornment, decay, and spoliation as revealed in early writings and the fruitful researches of modern archæologists.

This is the task to which Prof. D'Ooge has devoted some of the best years of his life. He writes in the preface that, if the book had not been a labour of love, it never would have been brought to completion in the face of the many difficulties it encountered. But the reader will profit by the author's untiring effort to make clear and consecutive the story of the Acropolis from the earliest historical period. He traces each phase of development or disaster, as far as each is known to us, through the Persian destruction, the rebuilding of the walls and temples, the older Parthenon, the golden age of Pericles with its later Parthenon, the changes wrought in the Roman period and on to the present time. He shows the light that modern investigations and restorations have thrown upon the Acropolis in its crowning glories and in all periods of its history.

Prof. D'Ooge is in hearty sympathy with the "benevolent theft" of Lord Elgin of the so-called Elgin marbles:

> Not until 1816 were these marbles bought by the British government at the low price of 35,000 pounds sterling, which is about one-half of the expense incurred in this enterprise. Scrupulously guarded in the halls of the British Museum, the Elgin marbles are at once the best memorial remaining of the glory of Athenian sculpture in its palmiest days, and of the foresight of the Englishmen who saved to the world this precious heritage of the past. For there is every reason to believe that these sculptures, had they remained *in situ*, would have suffered irreparable injury from the vandalism of later tourists and from the bombshells and bullets that were fired at the Acropolis during the war for Greek independence.

The illustrations, many of them full page, admirably supplement the text.

Handbuch der Klimatologie. Band I. Allgemeine Klimalehre. Dritte Wesentlich Umgearbeitete und Vermehrte Auflage. Von Dr. Julius Hann. xiv and 394 pp. and 22 Figures. J. Engelhorn, Stuttgart, 1908.

Hann's "Handbuch der Klimatologie" needs no introduction to the scientific world, least of all to geographers. It is fortunate, indeed, for meteorologists that Dr. Hann, in spite of his advancing years, is able to keep abreast of the rising tide of meteorological and climatological literature, for it is certainly out of the question for most of us to attempt the task, to say nothing of accomplishing it. Dr. Hann's remarkable activity and untiring energy in this matter are both discouraging and inspiring—discouraging, because none of us can begin to keep up with him in his grasp of the literature; inspiring, because the activity of such a mastermind as Hann's must always spur on all workers in the same subject. Within a few years we have had the second edition of the "Handbuch der Klimatologie," the first and second editions of the "Lehrbuch der Meteorologie," and now we have the first volume of the third edition of the "Handbuch," the other parts being promised for an early date. Meteorologists, who are tempted to become discouraged when they stop to think how difficult it is for them to keep up with the times, will breathe a sigh of relief when they open the third edition of the "Handbook" and feel that they are sure of finding mention in it of all important contributions to climatology which have appeared since 1897 (the date of the second edition).

The volume deals with the general aspects of climatology. The remainder of the book will deal with the climates of the different parts of the world. The "Handbuch" appears in the "Bibliothek Geographischer Handbücher," formerly edited by Prof. Friedrich Ratzel and now in the hands of Prof. Albrecht Penck. We are glad to note that the new edition has a somewhat larger size than the former. The increased size of the page will be of special advantage in printing the tables which must form so important a part of the chapters which deal with special climatology. The arrangement of the text has been made more systematic, there being a clearer and more definite series of headings and sub-headings. The former editions always seemed to us to suffer somewhat from the fact that there was not sufficient distinction, in table of contents and in chapter and section headings, between the different parts of the subject.

Those who already know the second edition well, will readily see that there are a great many additions both in text and foot-notes. The discussion of air temperature, instead of coming at the very beginning, is now preceded by several pages on solar radiation and its effects, and on the relation between "climatic temperature" and direct solar radiation. The section of sensible temperatures has been extended, and includes mention of the latest publications on the subject, *e. g.,* Tyler's "hythers." On pages 88-90, under the heading "Neuere Anregungen zu lebendigeren lokalklimatographischen Beschreibungen," mention is made of the emphasis which is being laid on the importance of the cyclonic unit in climatology, and the significant statement is made that "the attention paid to weather types is the striking feature of American climatic discussions." Climatologists in the United States might well agree to make this phase of climatology their especial work. The standard climatic tables for Vienna have been enlarged. Hann's conclusion (page 190) regarding the influence of the forests upon the amount of rainfall is that the effect is a slight one in our latitudes. A new section, entitled "Die grossen Klimagürtel der Erde" (pp. 321-344), takes up the division of the earth's surface into the larger climatic belts or zones. The sixth "book," on changes and oscillations of climate, is more clearly and logically arranged than before. A good deal of new matter has been added. The distinction between historical and geological changes; between instrumental and non-instrumental observations, and between progressive and oscillatory changes, is made clear. Of the recent work of Stein, Huntington and others, in Asia, Hann says that "we can hardly any longer doubt that we have in these districts a general desiccation, which is still in progress," but goes on to say "How far in all these accounts we have to do with a progressive desiccation, and how far with climatic oscillations, is still a question." A few new illustrations have been added. Of these, perhaps the most interesting are those which show the forest limits, the limits of human settlements, and the snowline, in Switzerland (page 278).

Dr. Hann deserves, and will surely receive, the hearty thanks of all his fellow-workers in meteorology the world over, as well as of men of science generally, for giving them this invaluable new edition of a book which was already indispensable, and which, in its present still more complete form, becomes more indispensable than ever. R. DEC. W.

Ice-bound Heights of the Mustagh. By Fanny B. and W. H. Workman. xvi and 444 pp., Maps and Illustrations. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1908.

We have in this attractive volume the narrative of explorations during the summers of 1902 and 1903 among the glaciers and the high peaks of the Karakoram or Mustagh Range. The authors follow custom and use the term Himalayan after indicating that, strictly, the Mustagh lies to the northward of the western Himalayas. The approach was made in the spring of 1902 by the Vale of Kashmir and Srinagar and thence to Arandu which lies at the foot of the Chogo Lungma glacier. This ice stream, with its branches on surrounding peaks and cols, formed the goal of the exploration. The trunk glacier extends thirty miles from Arandu in a west-northwest direction. The upper half of this glacier and over fifty miles of large branches offered a virgin field to the explorers. The district lies a little to the north of the Biafo glacier which Dr. and Mrs. Workman explored in 1899.

The front of Chogo Lungma glacier at Arandu stands at an altitude of 9,500 feet, while its head marks 19,000 feet at the base of a snow col which rises to 20,000 feet. The lower nine miles of the stream are nearly concealed by jagged masses of morainic *débris*. From observation by Col. Godwin Austin in 1862 it is known that this section of the glacier has shrunken considerably in the intervening forty years. Successive lateral moraines mark the recession from the valley walls by amounts varying from 50 to 600 feet. Six parallel morainic ridges were counted at one point. The Bolucho glacier must formerly have been confluent with the trunk stream, from which its front has now receded, leaving a gap of a half mile. The middle section of the main glacier shows six well-marked medial moraines and some of these are composite. The upper section, nine miles long, marks a rise of 5,000 feet, offering first a series of séracs and ice-falls, with névé and snow on the slopes approaching the head of the glacier. There are fourteen lateral streams, of which those entering from the north seem to be waning like the Bolucho, while the southern branches show no such tendency. The Haramosh, one of the greatest of these tributaries from the south, 11½ miles long, contributes an active component of the Chogo Lungma, pressing powerfully into it at the point of junction. Crevasse glacier is of about equal length and joins the trunk glacier within four or five miles of its head. The rate of movement of Chogo Lungma was determined at two points about the middle of its course. The amount varied from about one and one-half feet per day nearer the edge of the stream, to about three feet half way across the glacier.

The most noteworthy ascents were those of Mount Chogo, 21,500 feet, and Mount Lungma 22,568. feet, and Dr. Workman's attempt upon Pyramid Peak, 24,500 feet, in which he attained 23,394 feet. These summits are close together, north of the great glacier near its head. Mount Lungma was ascended by Mrs. Workman, who thus broke her previous altitude record for women, of 21,000 feet. She has since made 23,300 feet in the Nun Kun Range, which, as is stated, places her with the small band of men who have reached a height of over 23,000 feet.